

The Times-Dispatch

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1910.

SOMETHING BIGGER THAN THE OFFICES.

"Winning an election is not all joy. Responsibility goes with it."

That is a fine text, and it is taken from the New York World, which has done such valiant work against the peril but recently threatening the very foundation stones of our Government. It is a text upon which we would have all intelligent Democrats to reflect at this time and in the two years that are just ahead. The victories that have been won will turn to ashes if they are not put to good and high account, if the Democratic party do not regard them as meaning something more than a mere transfer of the offices and their emoluments from the men who hold them now and the hungry host that is waiting for them. The official count had not been finished on Tuesday before we were told from Washington that lots were being cast for the offices, and men were beginning to calculate how much they could or would make out of the over-turn. This, as we understand, is not what the election meant; and it is worth thinking about that if we had not had the assistance of a good many thousands of voters who do not vote with us regularly, the result would have been somewhat different. Andy Jackson taught the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," and so they do; but a fair degree of moderation should be exercised in taking them all at once.

Remember the wise counsel of The World: "Winning an election is not all joy. Responsibility goes with it."

MOTOR REGULATIONS IN GERMANY.

The latest issue of the daily Consular and Trade Reports contains some very interesting information about the regulations imposed upon motor cars in Germany. These rules show that the authorities in that country are exceedingly very deeply into the cause of accidents and are trying to avoid them as far as possible by effectual preventive measures.

In the first place, foreign cars traversing the empire are subjected to close scrutiny and have to be in good condition and driven by competent men before they can enter the confines of the country. A system of international passports is used and for the holder of one of these entrance is easy.

The domestic regulations are very sound. In order to get a motor car licensed, application must be made to local officers and it must state the name and residence of the owner of the car, the manufacturer, the factory number of the chassis and other details. The application, before it can be approved, must have the endorsement of an officially designated expert who has thoroughly inspected the vehicle. The prescribed fee for the inspection is \$3.57 for a motor cycle and \$4.76 for an automobile, if the cycle or car is examined at the residence or office of the expert. If the examination be made elsewhere, the fee is \$4.76 for the examination of a motor cycle and \$5.95 for the inspection of a motor car.

Any person making application as driver of a motor vehicle in Germany must present his birth certificate, an unmounted photograph of himself, a doctor's certificate as to his physical condition, especially with reference to his sight and hearing, together with evidence that he has completed a course under some competent instructor or at some institution officially qualified to teach the driving of motor vehicles.

All other requirements for the license having been complied with, the driver is referred to an expert especially designated to examine such applicants. This is an oral examination. The applicant must also give a practical demonstration of his ability to drive a motor car or cycle. An examination is required in case the driver wish to drive a car of another class or of different motive power.

The fee for the first examination of the driver, if held at the office or residence of the expert is \$2.38 for the driver of a motor cycle and \$3.57 for the driver of an automobile; if the examination is held elsewhere, these fees are raised to \$3.57 and \$4.76, respectively. The fee for subsequent examinations of the same applicant for vehicles of another class or of a different kind of motive power are \$1.19 and \$1.79, respectively.

The tax on foreign motor vehicles in Germany is as follows: Motor cycles for a stay of not over thirty days in one year, 71 cents; automobiles, for the same length of stay, 71 cents; two to five days, \$1.38; six to thirty days, \$3.57; sixteen to thirty days, \$4.76; thirty-one to sixty days, \$5.95; sixty-one to ninety days, \$11.90. These days do not have to be consecutive. The days during which the vehicle was in a German garage or repair shop for repairs or improvement, as well as the days when the car was over the German border temporarily, are deducted.

It is needless to say that these regulations are enforced strictly, for in

the German Empire law is law. The striking feature which commends itself to us is the sharp watch kept on the make of the machine and on the qualifications of the chauffeur. If from statistics, it appear that a certain make of a car is causing too many accidents or involved in too many accidents derivable from defect, the implication is that unless the car is made better, it will not be allowed to operate in the country. The requirements of training and of good sight and hearing on the part of the driver are well worth copying in any State of this Union. No one but a competent driver, licensed and tested, can drive a car in Germany. A child or an untutored adult may drive a car in America with impunity.

THE LONE SOCIALIST.

For the first time in the history of this country, a member of the organized Socialist party has been elected to the National House of Representatives. Triumphant over Democratic and Republican opposition, Victor L. Berger, Socialist, was elected on Tuesday as a Representative from Milwaukee in the House.

Those who have paid slight attention to the spread of Socialism know but little, if anything, of this man; but to the students of American politics his name is synonymous with all that is sane in Socialism. He is an extremely intellectual man and does not affect the wild speech or the uncouth ways of the "parlor Socialists," nor the absurd pose of play-Socialists on the order of Upton Sinclair. Berger has a strong mind, is steady, and can be counted upon to appeal to reason and reason alone while a member of the popular body of the national legislature.

He is a practical newspaper man by profession. He was born in Austria-Hungary and was educated at the Universities of Budapest and Vienna, but financial reverses compelled his family to emigrate to America. Berger began his life work here in the land of the free in various trades. Then he was a teacher in the public schools. In 1892 he became editor of the Milwaukee Daily Vorwaerts, of Wauwatosa (German), and of the Social Democratic Herald (English). Berger was a "pioneer organizer of the Socialists." He was a delegate to the People's Party Convention in 1896, and since then has been active in all Socialist political movements. Many pamphlets spreading the Socialist propaganda have come from his pen. Unsuccessful as Socialist candidate for mayor of Milwaukee and Congress in 1901, he received five votes for United States Senator the same year in the Wisconsin Legislature.

His election at this time is significant of the growth of Socialist political strength. The Socialists are widely scattered, but if they were to focus their strength in a given territory, it is probable that they would send a number of representatives to Congress. Berger will be one of many human units clamoring for a voice, but he will be heard. It was his brain that directed the election in Milwaukee when its first Socialist mayor was elected. Whatever his views, there can be no denial of his forceful personality.

STILL DOUBTING DR. COOK.

They are now trying to prove by Knud Rasmussen, whose name they cannot even pronounce correctly—who says that the missionaries told him that the Eskimauks told them that they knew of their own knowledge or had heard it from others—that Dr. Cook did not reach the North Pole. Indeed, as the story goes, "no other Cook nor Peary has a shadow of truth in their claims. No living explorer nor Eskimauk has been within one hundred miles of the North Pole."

Of course, Dr. Cook's enemies are chortling over the statement alleged to have been made by Rasmussen upon the testimony of the two Eskimauks, who are said to have been with Dr. Cook on his marvelous journey to the Pole; but here comes Captain Bradley Osborn, intimate friend and supporter of Dr. Cook, with the gratifying intelligence that he has received a letter from the Doctor saying that he intends to emerge from his retirement and press his claim to being the real discoverer of the North Pole. The letter was written in London on October 15, and Captain Osborn says that "the data and maps will convince the world of Dr. Cook's story."

It will be noted that Rasmussen puts as little reliance in the story of Peary as he does in the story of Cook, which justifies the expert opinion of The Times-Dispatch that both Peary and Cook reached the Pole, or what they took to be the Pole, and, particularly, that if Cook did not reach the Pole, Peary did not. There is no denying that Cook told about it first and told an even better story than Peary. Some persons doubt that either of them got there; but we think it would be so much nicer to say that they both got there. Dr. Cook first and Commander Peary a little later, and we are willing to compromise on this basis; but on no other. What they wanted to do it for we cannot imagine, and what good it will do we are at a loss to understand. Peary has gone back to work, and it is about time for Cook to resume his practice at Calceon Depot.

THE RIGHT MR. WRIGHT.

Theodore Wright was eighty years old yesterday; but one would never know it by the editorial pages of the Philadelphia Record, of which he has been editor for thirty-three years. Last night he was entertained at dinner by a most distinguished company in recognition of his useful life and public services. Among those who took part in this remarkable testimonial were Governor Stuart, John Wanamaker, George H. Earle, Jr., James M. Beck, Richard Y. Cook, John A. Caldwell, Justice von Moschizky, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, David B. Phillips, George Guthrie, William F. Har-

rity, Henry Watterson and numbers of other equally distinguished and representative men of Pennsylvania and elsewhere. It was a great event, and it must have touched the heart of the able and conscientious journalist, who has wrought well for more than a generation.

As active to-day and as fully alive to the opportunities of his mission as any of the youngsters, he has received at last the tribute of their confidence and affection, than which there could not be any honor or dignity more agreeable to him. We wish he could live until he had converted Pennsylvania to the right way of thinking and acting on political questions, and, judging from the very bad record that State made on Tuesday, that would be forever. Mr. Wright has the satisfaction of knowing now that if he have been working among a selfish and stiff-necked people, they believe in his doctrine, even if they do not follow him at the polls.

HOW MEN SHOULD DRESS.

We may now resume our study of the latest fashions for men—always an interesting subject with those of us who like to keep up with the styles.

We are indebted to The Haberdasher and to the New York Evening Sun, a Fashion Journal of the secular order, so to say, for such information upon this topic as we have not evolved from our own inner artistic sense. It will surprise, and doubtless pain, some of the younger fellows, who have just finished paying for these articles of dress, to know that gray ties and waistcoats are no longer quite the thing, although gray, shadow-striped cloths, with velvet pipings for the swallow tail and jacket, are not inconsistent with the demands of fashion. "Tucked evening shirts are shaped and lined. Patent pumps are proper." Satin binding is permissible on an informal waistcoat. Last winter, it will be recalled, the swallow tail and the evening jacket were of a gray, self-striped fabric, and in unfinished black worsteds there was a gray shadow-stripe.

The evening clothes this season are to be more ornamental than heretofore, and while it is to be expected, of course, that some of the more adventurous will indulge in loud effects, wearing white gloves with lounge suits, for example, and square-cornered wing collars with swallow tail coats, the conventional man must regard the requirements of his tailor and appear only in shadow-striped evening clothes, with velvet pipings.

No man is harnessed properly who wears a Tuxedo coat on formal occasions. White gloves are not necessary at dinners for the men and are always in the way of the women.

We are told by the Evening Sun that "there was a tailor once who never tried to impose any new wrinkle on his customers; who always cut 'em in the old—the distinguished way," who never got any cloths which would frighten a trolley car or stop a dynamo; who never urged his patrons to have braid where braid had never been before." But this tailor is dead. He originally lived in Charleston, and flourished there until the young men of the latest generation began to imagine they were wiser than their fathers, and that in this free and independent country there is no law which would compel them to conform to any of the regulations made at the "Sign of the Goose."

We must say that we do not like very much the suggestion of stripes for those of the sterner sex who follow the fashion. There is a suggestiveness about stripes that appears to be inconsistent with the full enjoyment of festivities of one sort and another which many persons cannot afford. It speaks well, however, for the resiliency of the people of our great country that they can turn so readily from the active work of cinching the crooks to the consideration of issues so intimately connected with the ordinary life in its most impressive, if not most desired, development.

THE LETTER KILLETH.

Dissatisfaction with the technical loopholes of the law is general. Many recent cases which have turned on quibbles so as to defeat justice have quickened the march of legal reform. Throughout the nation the press is attacking the technical decision of the courts, especially in criminal cases. Many of these cases were decided contrary to reason because of the omission of some unimportant word.

The definite article "the" has been less questioned than any common word in general legal use. It would seem that the very definiteness of the word would carry with it the implication that no ambiguity could be affixed to it, but such is far from being the case. There are on record many civil and criminal cases in which this word has furnished the reason for deciding the case.

Its omission from legal documents has often confounded courts and moved them to set free men notoriously guilty and let them go unpunished. Hands steeped in human blood have appealed successfully for freedom because of the neglect to place this word in criminal indictments.

The latest issue of "The Docket" says:

Unintentionally dropping it from technical legal phrases has brought forth decisions that have been heralded over the land, and in certain calls have signaled the onward march of reform in criminal procedure. The dignity of great and powerful States has been slighted, and they have been humbled and almost shorn of their arrogant pride. Whole communities have been stirred almost to the point of shaking their fists in the face of the law and dealing out deserved justice to a criminal released because of the, an important and essential the, was carelessly omitted from the conclusion of an indictment.

The reports of the Supreme Court of Missouri furnish a decision where the omission of the definite article worked

great injustice. In this case there was an indictment for a heinous crime drawn up in due form, except that the article "the" was omitted in the Constitutional phrase, so as to read "against the peace and dignity of State." The Missouri Constitution requires that all indictments shall conclude "against the peace and dignity of the State." Because this word was left out, the Supreme Court quashed the indictment and set the prisoner at liberty. The chief reason assigned was that by the omission of the definite article, no particular State was referred to, and there was, therefore, an absolute failure to name the power or jurisdiction against which the crime was committed. It made no difference whether the court knew what was intended or not, or that the question was concerning a mere matter of form.

This "technical and mathematical" obedience to the provision of the Missouri Constitution has been upheld in several other decisions in the same State. One of these was against certain St. Louis grafters, whose indictment was similarly quashed. In two criminal cases the Texas courts concurred in the Missouri view.

The Court of Appeals of Oklahoma has taken the contrary judicial position. In a similar case where the word "the" was omitted from the caption "The State vs. John Doe," the court ruled that this formal defect was not fatal to the indictment. The Oklahoma court departed from the beaten path of reasonless precedent and declared that it would disregard precedents which were found "in the rubbish of Noah's Ark," and which have outlived their usefulness. If, indeed, they ever had any. As "The Docket" points out, this decision accords so much with the real justice of the case that it should be followed rather than the "eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth" doctrine.

The Oklahoma court believes in the Scriptural injunction, "The letter of the law killeth, but the spirit giveth life." It lays down its fine purpose for the judicial policy of the new State when it says: "Now that our criminal jurisprudence is in its formative period we are determined to do all in our power to put it on the broad and sure foundation of reason and justice."

Oklahoma has often been indicted for the faddish aspect of certain provisions in its Constitution, but the law of the new member of the sisterhood of States will be above criticism, if it continues to be administered as it is now. If there were more courts like that of the last resort in Oklahoma, there would be less popular dissatisfaction and murmuring against the decisions of courts where technicality is made paramount to substantial justice. The true conception of law is that it should be the perfection of justice.

COMMON GROUND.

Now that the mists of partisan battle have cleared away, Democrats and Republicans alike can resume the good work for good roads which was interrupted by the advent of political campaigns, local, State, and National. Upon this great reform men of all political faiths can agree and will agree. For, when accomplished, the good roads reform will yield benefit to all members of the community and will make for the interest of all alike.

The Washington Times makes a statement which is especially opportune. It declares that there is little doubt that the South is at the present progressing more rapidly in the direction of good roads than any other part of this nation, and that just at present the South is building more good roads than any other section. If the present rate be kept up it will not be at all surprising if the South outstrip all other parts of the United States in achieving this splendid reform.

The Times bases its prediction and its statements on reports received from motorists traversing the South in their cars. These people are greatly delighted over the work that has been done and the work that is being done. "The New York to Savannah route for automobiles is said to be attracting thousands of tourists, and the people in the country and small towns along the route are reaping a harvest from the wealthy travelers, who choose this method of seeing the South and traversing it," asserts our contemporary.

This news should furnish stimulating incentive to those who are contemplating practical work along the line of good roads. The Fredericksburg Star well says in this connection:

"This immediate country is or ought to be interested in the Washington to Richmond route, and the county authorities of Prince William, Stafford, Loudoun and Fairfax should see to it that the roads most suitable for this route in their respective counties are improved and made passable, which is not the case at this time. Spotsylvania has already recognized the necessity of action, and has acted, but these other counties do not seem to realize the money that these improvements would bring into their confines. With a good automobile road from Washington to Richmond thousands of tourists would pass over it, stopping at various points along the line; the country would be developed, farms improved and a general betterment would take place. We trust that this matter will be taken up and something done along the line suggested."

The suggestions of our Fredericksburg contemporary are as true as they are timely, and we hope will soon be acted upon favorably. If the South be the banner section of the nation in good roads construction, then surely, from historical and other considerations, Virginia ought to be the banner State in this great reform.

Let the good work of good roads go on.

There will be a hundred Democrats in the Connecticut Legislature, but not enough to elect anybody to anything, as the Republicans are said to have between sixty and seventy majority on joint ballot. We suppose that this means the election of George McLean to be United States Senator, and he will be so much better than Bulkeley that we are almost willing to forgive him

the only really mean thing we ever knew him to do, and that was his speech at Bridgeport in which he said that he would rather have Bulkeley than any Democrat. We don't believe that he meant it in his heart; but he said it, and now that it is all over he ought to take it back. We believe he would take it back if it were not for the evil influence of the Hartford Courant, which has not been keeping up to the scratch since it gave up the rice diet. "George" will have the opportunity a little later to prove what a valuable member of the Senate he can be when the question of improving the James River, for example, comes up for consideration and an appropriation.

"Don't flinch, don't fowl; hit the line hard." Such was the advice of a notorious Harvard man to a boys' school in Washington a few years ago. It was good advice. The people of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio, Massachusetts, Iowa, Indiana and some other States and districts turned it to good account on Tuesday.

Has anybody seen Anglin? He was running for Congress against Parsons and Saunders the last time we heard of him.

Jeffries is trying to come back with the statement that he was "doped." No one will believe such a "dope story" as that.

It looks as if Massachusetts may yet dis-Lodge.

The Colonel is a mighty poor interference runner, to use a football phrase.

Roger Sherman Hoar, who is just twenty-three and not through college yet, was elected a member of the Massachusetts Senate, Democrat, of course, but how's that for a mere stripling? Belongs to the old Republican family of Hoar, but "insurged."

Henry Watterson brought out a whole coopful of stall-fed chickens in the Louisville Courier-Journal on Wednesday, and they were all crowing in concert as they had not crowed before for going on fifteen years. The exhibit must have been very surprising to the people of Kentucky, many of whom had forgotten exactly the party emblem. It was a dangerous thing for "Marse Henry" to do when he must know that there are a great many chicken thieves hanging around all the time. Got to be mighty careful these times when the cost of living is so high and good poultry is so scarce.

The Bristol Herald-Courier made a magnificent fight for Stuart, a much stronger and more effective one than any other newspaper in the district or in the districts touching on the Ninth. Our congratulations to the Herald-Courier—for, to paraphrase Kipling, "Here's to you, you're a first-class fighting newspaper!"

If Vice-President Anna Blount, of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, had only gone to Lynchburg to spend the summer, the lion-hearted advocate of the proposed amendments on the Lynchburg News would never have written a word. Mrs. Blount and one against the News is a majority.

Talk about cannibal war songs, but did you hear those Medical College of Virginia rosters on Wednesday? They were rattling out a chorus at the game with the University College of Medicine something like this: "Saw 'em up, 'em up, blow 'em up, tear 'em up, just so you do 'em up." That's what comes of carrying up "stiffs."

The highly esteemed Clarke Courier tells us "we hope some time to see the establishment of a tax commission which will equalize and adjust the present family assessments." Now, do tell, don't they know about the new T. C. up there at Berryville?

The Henry Bulletin must be given a whole lot of the credit for Parsons's defeat and Saunders's victory. It never let up on the Great Handshaker.

With his comforting whisper, his soft tread, his gum-shoeing propensity, we hope that John M. Parsons, late candidate for Congress in the Fifth, will take our advice and adopt undertaking as a profession.

There is now no danger of a ninety-day session of the General Assembly. Of the speeches that might have been that are never to be uttered—and we are not a bit sorry.

One of the strongest advocates of a ninety-day session of the General Assembly was the distinguished citizen who declared at the last session that it would take just fifteen days for him to present his case to one of the legislative committees.

The New York corporations will no longer sing gleefully that popular ballad entitled "Over on the Jersey Side."

Says George Bailey in the Houston Post: "Now, brethren, we'll sing that good old hymn, 'If I Had a Thousand Votes to Vote.' Yes, you would probably vote them against Cone Johnson, after springing him on the country as the one great man of the first quarter of the Twentieth Century in Texas."

McNinch thought he was running for Congress in the Mecklenburg District of North Carolina; but the election returns proved that he was really not in the race. McNinch was in favor of ship subsidies. Mr. Taft should make a note of this; he is said to be in favor of this scheme of building up the ship-builders. We gave him sound advice on the tariff bill, but he wouldn't take it, and he knows what happened on Tuesday. When he writes his message it would be well for him to think of McNinch.

Job Hedges, of New York, ought to be very proud of what he did to "his King business" in the recent campaign.



Women who use Mother's Friend are saved much of the discomfort and suffering so common with expectant mothers. It is a penetrating oil that thoroughly lubricates every muscle, nerve and tendon involved at such times, and thus promotes physical comfort. It aids nature by expanding the skin and tissues and perfectly prepares the system for the coming of baby. Mother's Friend assures a quick and natural recovery for every woman who uses it. It is for sale at drug stores. Write for free book for expectant mothers. BRADFORD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Daily Queries and Answers

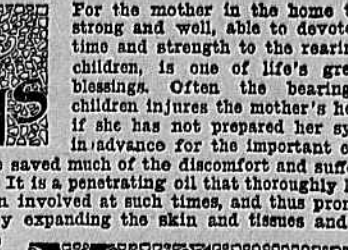
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To Remove Glasses.

Please let me know, through your Query Column, how to remove the glasses from trousers. READER. Glasses and shine may be removed from garments by rubbing emery paper against the fabric hard enough to raise the nap. This will not improve the goods and will greatly improve the appearance of the garment, making it look as good as new. Probably a reader can suggest something better.

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I, along with others, am interested to know what educational training and



For the mother in the home to be strong and well, able to devote her time and strength to the rearing of children, is one of life's greatest blessings. Often the bearing of children injures the mother's health, if she has not prepared her system in advance for the important event. Women who use Mother's Friend are saved much of the discomfort and suffering so common with expectant mothers. It is a penetrating oil that thoroughly lubricates every muscle, nerve and tendon involved at such times, and thus promotes physical comfort. It aids nature by expanding the skin and tissues and perfectly prepares the system for the coming of baby. Mother's Friend assures a quick and natural recovery for every woman who uses it. It is for sale at drug stores. Write for free book for expectant mothers. BRADFORD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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LORD DEVON AGAIN ON HIS FINANCIAL FEET

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

LORD DEVON, who is now engaged in selling all his property in the United Kingdom, and who has hitherto been the principal owner, and who has managed during the past two years to dispose of some £500,000 across the water, to the country to his tenants under the Irish land act, has been placed thereby once more on his financial feet. He has been greatly impoverished by the twelfth earl, who squandered nearly all his fortune and terribly embarrassed the estate. The twelfth earl, who was a most peculiar form of gambling, namely, that of spider racing, which he played with the last of his money, and who was killed by the Duke of Bedford. Each player selected a spider, which was placed upon the table, and then the latter was gently moved about under the influence of a small insect, which caused the spider to run, and the spider which got to the edge first, won. But spiders are curious creatures, and it would frequently happen that a spider which was near the edge and looked like winning would double back, traverse the table in all directions, and end by being run over by one of the other spiders. The twelfth earl, who was a most peculiar form of gambling, namely, that of spider racing, which he played with the last of his money, and who was killed by the Duke of Bedford. Each player selected a spider, which was placed upon the table, and then the latter was gently moved about under the influence of a small insect, which caused the spider to run, and the spider which got to the edge first, won. But spiders are curious creatures, and it would frequently happen that a spider which was near the edge and looked like winning would double back, traverse the table in all directions, and end by being run over by one of the other spiders.

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held to cover collateral descent, as it would thereby be creating a new form of inheritance and succession to be passed on to the next generation. The twelfth earl, who was a most peculiar form of gambling, namely, that of spider racing, which he played with the last of his money, and who was killed by the Duke of Bedford. Each player selected a spider, which was placed upon the table, and then the latter was gently moved about under the influence of a small insect, which caused the spider to run, and the spider which got to the edge first, won. But spiders are curious creatures, and it would frequently happen that a spider which was near the edge and looked like winning would double back, traverse the table in all directions, and end by being run over by one of the other spiders.